John Thompson Fatally Injured and Frank Davis and William Small Hurt by a Bursting Boder.

GATLORD, Mich., July 28.—The shingle mill owned and run by Hartnell & Smith, Juniata, Tuscala county. and situated on Otsego lake, near the track, three miles south of Gaylord, blew up this morning at 6:30 o'clock Of the ten men operating the mill, four are dead and dying and two injured.

Mr. Smith, one of the proprietors, was at the camp across the lake and Hartnell, the other owner, was on a raft near the mill. The cause of the ler's bursting is not known. It is said to have been full of water. The stem of the governor gave out and Foreman Ence Berry, ordering no more fuel to be used and the doors to be closed, etc., went to inform Hartnell that an accident had happened and that the mill would have to be shut down for the day. He had gone about ten rods when the explosion occurred. The killed are: IRVING HUTCHINS, married, of

LEANDER SKINNER, married, of Five Lakes, Lapeer county.

ANDREW SHWEDA, a Polander, single, of Gaylord. JOHN THOMPSON, whose residence

the head and cannot live. Frank Davis of Juniata was badly

cut over the eye, but will recover. William Small of Midland was jured in the back and internally. ill probably recover. Lewis Haight of Juniata and Wil-

ham Thomas of Gaylord were meide the mill, but escaped without injury, although brick, fragments of the boiler and timber flew thick around them. Haight was blown about fifteen feet onto a pile of sawdust just outside the mill, Thomas was knocked down where he stood at the side of Thompson, who Portions of the boiler were blown

into the woods about thirty rods from the mill and the wreck of the mill and boiler is scattered in pieces over the mill yard. Dr. Fox and Dr. Eldott of Gaylord were immediately called and promptly attended the injured.

Honzy, Mich., July 28 .- A disastrou Monty, Mich., July 25.—A disastrous collision took place on the D. G. H. & M. railroad about two miles and a half from this place early this morning. East bound freight No. 238 ran into west bound freight No. 238. It was at a sharp curve and both trains were going at full speed and the loss is a heavy

The trainmen jumped and Brakeman Lachan of Holly was the only one seriously injured. Both engines were completely demolished and thirty cars piled up in the ditch. On the east bound train there were five cars of stock containing, it is estimated, 150 head of cattle, sheep and hogs. All were killed, and the vicinity of the wreck presents the appearance of a

Boy's Miraculous Escape.

ELMIRA, Mich., July 28.-Tuesday ELMIRA, Mich., July 28.—Tuesday afternoon a wagon weighing 1,600 pounds, containing a ton of hav, passed over the 5-year-old son of T. J. Hawley of this place. The child fell on his back directly in front of a wheel, which passed over its body just below the ribs. Contrary to all expectation the child did not seem to be materially injured and the next day (yesterday) was up playing dominos and his system seems to be in good working order.

Miss Mary Gates aged 17 years who Miss Mary Gates, aged 17 years, who died at Simons Tuesday, was buried

The respherry crop is unusually

Children Orphaned by Lightning. CENTERVILLS, Mich., July 23.—Rufus Krieble, living two miles west of town, was killed by lightning yesterday forenoon while standing under a tree during the storm. He not coming home at night, the family became alarmed. Search was made and he was found at 3 o'clock this morning. He leaves a wife and three small children.

MENOMINER, Mich., July 28.—Charles Sharon was instantly killed at the Island mill, being struck by a board from an edger. H was a middle aged man with family, consisting of his wife and three children. He resided at Sturgeon Bay. His wife came here to visit him yesterday morning.

Michigan Pensions.

Original—Theodore Coles, John C.
Sevy, Casner Pike, Jesse Culver, George
A. Loonis, Joseph N. Smith, Charles
A. Cronkhite, Raymond Mather James
Oden, Thompson Smith, John F. Delaier, Christopher Grosinger. Additional—Oliver B. Freeman, James
Rojis, Matthew Goodle, John Wood.
Restoration—Jacob Whieting, Increase
—Franklin Cooley, Abram Weaver,
Richard Haley, Cyrus L. Bulhand,
Lawis Ostrander, Ethei Mailen, Nason
Boody, George H. Turher, Samuel J.
Wilson, William Anderson, Andrew
J. Seads. Reissue—Loomis W. Bellinger, Chaney Holcomb, (deceased,)
John Laughlin (deceased), Epraim
Myers, Original, widows, etc.—Catherine Laughlin, Elizabeth A. Holcomb,
Dora E. Whitney, Mary O. Watson,
Jane West. Original—Hiram H.
Bishop, Charles H. Gurney, Albert
Locke, Lorenzo C. Cooper, Martin K. Michigan Pensions



Kniekerboeker, Isaac D. Crippen, Lyman Kirtland, Albert S. Barr, Gaurge D. Chaplin, Daniel M. Moore, Walter B. Chaplin, Daniel M. Moore, Walter H. Churcuili, Davin A. Chura, Friomas B. Mercher, Jacob Haas, Delavan D. Wallis, Cornelius Kendall, Harry Van Deusen, Additional—Nathan Rounds, Thomas Lander, Increase—Melvin Monter, William O. Robinson, Julius Kellog, Joseph R. Phillips, Original, widows, etc.—Louise L. Parker, minor of Ephraim Denis, Celia B. Anthony, Agnes Denis (deceased).

Peninsular Paragraphs.

Quarters nave been secured for the G. A. R. encampment by the following M. chigan posts in the Wilson school building, Central street, Meridian Hill, Washington: H. P. Park post of Saranac, M. W. Dresser post of Lyons, D. S. Root post of Belding, John Magarran post of Portland, Henry Rice post of Lebens, W. H. Berden post of Ionia, A. G. Russell post of Hubbardson, James L. Hubbell post of Palo and Hailway post of Penamo, 150 men in all, and A. B. Watson post of Grand Rapids, 25 men.

Rapids, 25 men.

A day in Jackson—F. L. Loveil, the proprietor of the Hibbard, caused banie! A. Furgoson, lawyer to be arrested for calling him a thief and the Gas company raised its prices. Johnny Nover, the lad who stocked his grip with stolen cigars and cigarettes and started west, returned and gave himself up. An electrical storin knoked things galleywest. Issae Brandeberry had a finger ground off in a pulley. Prof. Pattengill cooled off the county teachers by talking of geysers.

Thomas Hatton is one of the best

Thomas Hatton is one of the best writers in Homer. He got it into his head that he was a second "Jim the Penman," so he forged a check for \$35 on the First State bank and passed it on O. L. Linn & Co. He had only bought a half dozen ice cream sodas for his best girl when the sheriff took him to the jail to board.

Attorney General Ellis succeeded in getting himself elected a delegate to the Ionia people's party county convention. He's just shallow and conis near Lapeer, is fatally injured about ceited enough to cherish the delusive hope that the people's party folks ain't onto him. But they are. Ellis isn't the only fellow, though, who's trying to work the labor voters.

A bad hired man at Lambertsville said unprintable words in the presence of a little boy who was just beginning to swear fluently. The scandalized mother of the lad took a broom stick to the bad hired man and almost broke his back, while her innocent snickered

A Marquette Hungarian, whose name is too long for publication in this column, is roaming all over nothern Michigan to search of his wife and the fellew who stole her. As a wife she is just ordinary, he says, but as a cook she's out of sight. His stomach more than is heart spurs him on to effect her

Diarrhea, neuralgia, rheumatism and consumption caused the most sick-ness in Michigan during the week end-ing July 23. Diphtheria was reported from twenty-five places, scarlet fever from seventeen, and measles from nine

Mrs. Streval, a widow living near Yale lost a valuable cow in a peculiar manner. The animal was trying to scratch its head with one of its forelegs when the horn caught in the cords of the leg and caused the animal's death.

BOTH ACTS ARE BAD

[Continued from First Page]

tion, but by the ordinance of 1787, organizing the territory out of which the state of Michigan was carved. State

Aside from considerations of equity and justice, it is apparent that the framers of the constitution understood that a county, to be entitled to two sen-ators, must have a ratio and a morety of a ratio of population. Constitu-tional debates of 1850, 119, 123, 361, 368, 374, 386, 113.

The state cannot be divided into sen storial districts with mathematical exatorial districts with mathematical exactness, nor does the constitution require it. It requires the exercise on
the part of the legislature of an honest
and fair discretion in apportioning the
districts so as to preserve, as near as
may be, the equality of representation.
This constitutional discretion was not
exercised in the apportionment act of
1891. The facts themselves demonstrate this beyond any controversy and strate this beyond any controversy and no language can make the demonstra-tion plainer. There is no difficulty in making an apportionment which shall satisfy the demand of the constitution. It is not the purpose or province of this court to inquire into the motives of the legislature. Courts will not discuss the motives of legislawill not discuss the motives of legisla-tive bodies except as they appear in the public acts or journals of such bodies. The validity of an act does not depend upon the motive for its passage. The duty of a court begins with the inquiry into the constitution-ality of the law, and ends with a deter-mination of that question.

ality of the law, and ends with a determination of that question.

The petition prays that the respondent be directed to give notice of the election under the apportionment act of 1885. The constitutionality of this act is therefore directly involved in the controversy, unless it be held to be removed from question by the fact that the people have acquiesced in its validity by acting under it for three elections. It must be conceded that this act is affected with the same constitutional infirmity as the act of 1891. It is unnecessary to determine whether such essary to determine whether such infirmity exists to an equal, of a greater or less degree. It is sufficient to say that it is not in accord with the constitution and for the same reasons which apply to the act of 1891. It is therefore insisted with great force by the attorney general that no elec-tion should be ordered under the for-mer act, and he also urges in conse-quence that no relief can be granted.

It is also said by him that so far as he has examined other apportionment acts they are all subject to the same objection. Under his reasoning it would follow that if the act of 1891 is held to be void, there is no remedy except the executive of the state decides to call a special session of the legislature. In such case there would be no apportion-ment law under which the people might elect a legislature. While the constitution requires the legislature to

re-arrange the districts at the next session after each enumeration, yet we are of the opinion that each apportionment act remains in force until it is supplianted by a subsequent valid act. It was my opinion that the respondent should be directed to give notice under the act of 1885, instanuch as the people have acquienced in its validity by so long acting under it. But I yield my opinion to that of my brethren, who are of the opinion that the notice should be given under the law of 1881 ithe validity of which is not here brought in controversy), unless the executive should call a special session of the legislature.

Our conclusions therefore are:

Our conclusions therefore are:

1. That the petition is properly brought into this court by the relator.

2. The court has jurisdiction in the 3. The apportionment acts of 189

restraining the respondent from issuing 1891, and directing him to issue the no time under the apportsonment act of 1881, unless the executive of the state shail call a special session of the legis-lature to make a new apportsonment. betare the time expires for giving such

No costs will be allowed. Long and Montgomery J. J. con

Representative Gerrymander. In the representative redistricting case, the Board of Supervisors of the county of Houghton vs. Robert R. Bracker, secretary of state, it was claumed that the act was unconstitutional for the county of the count tional for the following reasons: First, in dividing the county by petting two of the townships into a representative district outside of it; second, in refusing to give the county two representatives, it having a ratio and a fraction

over a moiety.

In the main opinion, written by Justice Long, the court holds that under section 3 of article 4 of the constitution, if Houghton county is entitled to two representatives, the power to so divide is vested in the board of supervisors, and not in the legislature, and the act so far as it attempts to divide the county into districts, is void. By the piain provision of this section 3, it is manifest that the legislature should take into consideration the fact that certain counties had been organized prior to the adoption of the constitution, and such counties except Mackinaw and Chippewa would be entitled to one representative at least and that where a county was therenfter organized with such territory as might be attached thereto, it should be entitled to a seperate representative when it had attained a population equal to a moiety of the ratio of representation and that each county was to be regarded as a unit. If not alone entitled to one representative, it must as a whole be joined with other entire counties and it has never been thought that the and it has never been thought that the legislature had the power to divide a county in making representative districts until the present act was passed, and by no one of the eight apportionment acts passed since 1850 has it been attempted, but in every bill passed has the county been regarded as a unit. This has not arisen from accident, but by the various acts there is a distinct recollection of the fact that the legislature has no power to divide a county. ture has no power to divide a county. This doctrine the opinion holds to be

the only proper one.

It was contended by the attorney general that, though the legislature may have made a mistake in dividing Houghton county, yet if the act is otherwise valid, it should not be deotherwise valid, it should not be de-clared unconstitutional. As to this contention, the opinion says: "It will be seen that if the provisions of section 22 of the schedule to the constitution had been followed. Houghton county, having a ratio of representation and a fraction over equal to a moiety would be entitled to two representatives; so that, when the act is declared invalid, masmuch sait attempts to divide the inasmuch as it attempts to divide the county and set off a portion into another district, it also deprives it of that representation to which it would ben-titled. This court has no power, aw-

ever, to make an apportionment and could in no case hold that two repre-sentatives should be elected from that county. The whole number of representatives cannot exceed 100. The legislature, by the act, fixed the utmost limit of representation, and if it should now be held that Houghton county would make the total number 101, or one more than the constitution recog nizes. This would be the effect of such a holding, or it would deprive Kewee-naw and Isle Royale counties of all

On the argument is was urged that the legislature was bound to unite Ke-weenaw and Isle Royale counties to Houghton, for the reason that within

divide Houghton county, and that no necessity existed for doing so. It says that many other glaring unconstitutional provisions of the act could be pointed out-provisions applying to other counties, many of which are deprived of the number of represen-tatives to which they are en-titled and others given more than their share. Inasmuch as the law of 1885 is equally as bad at that of 1891 the court directed that notices of election be sent out under the act of 1881, which was not called in question here. In his concurring opinion, Chief Justice Morse emphasizes the conclusions reached by Justice Long and points out the equally glaring inequalities existing in the act of 1885.

The Senatorial Districts.

The decision of the supreme court voiding the gerrymander law of 1891 throws the state back upon the redis-tricting law of 1881, and will make the districts as follows:
First-Fifth, seventh, ninth, eleventh

and thirteenth wards of Detroit and the townships of Greenfield, Ham-trainck and Grosse Point. Second—First, second, third, fourth,

Second—First, second, third, fourth, sixth and eighth wards of Detroit.

Third—Tenth and twelfth wards of Detroit, and the townships of Brownstown, Canton, Dearborn, Ecorse, Huron, Livonia, Mongaugen, Nankin, Plymouth, Redford, Romulus, Springwells, Sumpter, Taylor, Van Buren, and the city of Wyandotte.

Fourth—County of Washtenaw.

Fifth—County of Monroe.

Sixth—County of Lenawee.

Seventh—County of Jackson.

Bighth—County of Calhoun.

Ninth—Countes of Hillsdale and Branch.

Tenth-Counties of Kalamazoo and St. Joseph.

Eleventh-Counties of Berrien and Twelfth-Counties of Van Buren and

Allegan.
Thirteenth Counties of Barry and Fourteenth-Counties of Ingham and

Fifteenth-County of Oakland. Stateenth-Counties of Macomb and Appear.
Seventeenth—County of St. Clair.
Eighteenth—Counties of Saultee and

Twentieth-Counties of Livingstone Twenty-nest-Counties of lone and

Twenty second-County of Kent. Twenty-third-Counties of Ottawa licans. Twenty fourth-Counties of Gratiot, babella, Clare and Midland. Twenty-fifth-County of Saginaw.

Twenty-nith-County of Sagnaw.
Twenty-exth-Counties of Mason,
Lake, Newaygo and Oceana.
Twenty-seventh - Counties of Mecosta, Osceola, Wexford and Manistee.
Twenty-eighth-Counties of Graud
Traverse, Benzie, Leelanaw, Mariten,
Antrini, Charlevoix, Kaikaska, Missaukee and Emmet.
Twenty-ninth-Counties of Chabox.

Twenty-minth—Counties of Cheboy-gan, Presque Isle, Montmorency, Al-pena, Otsego, Crawford, Oscoda, Iosco, Gladwin, Hoscommon and Ogemaw. Thirtieth—Counties of Bay and Tus-

Thirty-first—Counties of Marquette, Menominee, Delta, Schoolcraft, Chip-pews and Mackinaw. Thirty-second—Counties of Hough-ton, Ontonagon, Baraga, Keewenaw and Isle Royal.

Representative Districts. The representative districts, by the Allegan county—Two districts.
Alpena, Presque Isle and Montmorency counties—One district. Barry county—One district. Bay county—Two districts. Branch county—Two districts. Branch county—Two districts. Calhoun county—Two districts. Cass county-One district-Clinton county—Two districts.
Chippewa, Delta, Mackinac
choolcraft counties—One district.

Eaton county—Two districts.
Emmet, Cheboygan and Charlevoix counties—One district. Genesee county—Two districts.
Grand Traverse and Manitou coun

ties-One district. Gratiot county—One district.
Hillsdale county—Two districts.
Houghton county—One district.
Huron county—One district. Ingham county—Two districts.
Ionia county—Two districts.
Otsego, Iosco, Crawford, Oscoda, Alcona and Ogemaw counties—One dis-

Isabella and Clare counties-One dis

Jackson county-Two districts. Kalamazoo county—Two districts. Kent county—Turee districts. Lapeer county—I'wo districts. Leelanaw, Benzie and Antrim coun

Lenawee county—Three districts.
Livingston county—One district.
Macomb county—Two districts. Manistee county—One district.

Marquette county—One district.

Mason county—One district.

Mecosta county—One district.

Menominee county—One district.

Midland, Gladwin and Roscommontal county—One district. ounties-Oue district.

Monroe county—Two districts.

Monroe county—Two districts.

Montcalm county—Two districts.

Muskegon county—Two districts.

Newaygo county—One district.

Oakland county—Two districts.

Oceana county—One district.

Ontonagon, Isle Royal, Baraga and Keewenaw countes—One district.

Osceola county—One district.
Ottawa county—Two districts.
Saginaw county—Four districts.
Sanilac County—Two districts. Shiawassee county—Two districts.
St. Clair county—Two districts.
St. Joseph county—Two districts.
Tuscola county—Two districts.
Van Buren bounty—Two districts.
Washteway county—Fwo districts. Washtewaw county—I'wo districts. Wayne county—Foor districts. Wexford, Lake, Kalkaska and Misauka countres-One district.

Winans Expresses Himsel Lansing, July 28.—Governor Winans expresses himself as averse to calling a special session of the legislature, and will not do so unless very strong rea-sons are urged for so doing, and very gross inequality can be shown in the apportionment set of 1881. The latter question was practically settled by the court, for in its opinion it expresses the belief that the act was devoid of pro-

Houghton, for the reason that within the meaning of the constitution they were not "convenient" or "contiguous" territory to any other county. The court, however, holds that this clause of the constitution will not bear the restricted meaning contended for.

"Certainly," it says, "so far as the islands are concerned they must be considered contiguous, although separated by wide reaches of navigable deep water. Isle Royale and other islands would go unrepresented if this were not so, and they may be as well declared "convenient and contiguous territory" to Baraga, Ontonagou, Marquetle, or other counties bordering on the deep waters of the lake, as to Houghton county.

The opinion holds that the legislature had no constitutional power to divide Houghton county, and that no necessity existed for doing so. It says that many other glaring unconstitutions here is a surface of the constitution they were not "convenient" or "certainly," it says, "so far as the islands are concerned they must be considered contiguous, although separate that the act was devoid of provisions at variance with the constitution. He will, however, consult prominent members of the party generally and they have not recovered sufficiently to express them-active upon their judgment.

The outcome was a complete surprise to democrat officials, and members of the party generally and they have not recovered sufficiently to express them-active upon their judgment.

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The outcome vas a complete surprise to democrat officials

Detroit Men Interviewed.

DETROIT, July 28 .- When W. G. Thompson was asked what he thought of the decisions, he said he was surprised when he learned of the decisions, which he thinks increases the chances of the republicans carrying the legisla-ture 60 per cent. He did not think that

ture 60 per cent. He did not think that Governor Winans would assume the responsibility, at this late day, of calling a special legislative session.

Henry M. Duffield asked jokingly what more he could be expected to say than that he was happy to hear the news, and that it was a good thing for the republicans. He said he did not think Governor Winans would care to call a specsal session of the legislature to pass a new redistricting bill, because of the great expense a special session would entail. The voters in the farming districts of the state, more particu-

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Blackwell's

Bull Durham Smoking

Tobacco

Many times imitated, but never equalled.

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Get the game. Made only by

to be the best in the world.

larly, would resent at the polls the and-ding of the burden of a special season on them, called solely to gain a partisan advantage. A special session would be worth thousands of votes to the repub-

for Lansing tomorrow for purpose of conferring with the governor relative to calling a special session of the legislature the state in conformity with the population and under the lines suggested by the supreme court decison."

Don M. Dickenson said the action of the court in declaring the acts unconstitutional was not unexpected to him.

Alfred Russell said he hoped the time would come when legislators would be elected who would make laws that would stand the test of the supreme court. The decisions were a good thing for the republicans, because they insured a republican legislature. It was a republican year, anyhow, and the decisions were more of the party good fortune.

Judge Burch's Opinion.

Speaking of the decision Judge Burch said: "I think they did just right. The constitutional provision that territory should be contiguous and districts distributed as nearly as possible in proportion to population, everyone knew or should have known, and notwithstanding what Representative White says, I think there is no use denying that both the senatorial and representative apportionments were in square defiance of the constitution, particularly in regard to the populain square defiance of the constitution, particularly in regard to the population. The pretext that in 1885 the republicans attempted to create districts in entire disregard to an equitable distribution of senators and representatives, with reference to population, is a mere excuse or attempt at palitation for that which is a most outrageous disregard of constitutional provisions. Notwithstanding the democrate have been great sticklers for constitutional observance, they haven't done anything

great sticklers for constitutional observance, they haven't done anything
since I can remember but talk of constitutional observance. In this, the
first opportunity they have had in this
state, they seem to have tried to do
violence to the constitution.

In the newer parts of the state,
which were rapidly growing in particuiar, there has always been great difficulty in keeping close to census enumeration in apportionment without doing injustice during the latter part of
the five-year period, to the increased
population, and undoubtedly the legislature of 1885-6 did the best it could
in that respect. In an occasional inislature of 1885-6 did the best it could in that respect. In an occasional instance, however, it might have done some injustice, but the recent assemblage of democratic statesmen at Lansing seemed to be mainly anxious to take care of the large cities and draw on imagination for the increase. I don't think any one can doubt that the attempt to pettifog the case by the present attorney general's setting up the claim that the supreme court had no jurisdiction, is simply 'out of sight' as a constitutional proposition, and it isn't to be wondered at that the democratic members of the court were as unanimous in sitting down on the matter as the republicans.

unanimous in sitting down on the mat-ter as the republicans.

With such a square decision in plain sight, laying down the law in plain terms, there would be no sense in call-ing an extra session of the legislature, for if assembled again it could not pos-sibly redistrict the state more favorably sibly redistrict the state more favorably to the democrats than the apportionment of 1881, as the newer and ultra republican portions which have grown with great rapidity since 1881 will have representation only upon their then comparatively small population. So if they take sweet counsel together in advance there probably won't be any chance for the squawbucks to take an outing at Langing this summer. outing at Lansing this summer

Mr. White's Opinion

The Hon. At 8. White, in speaking of the decision, says: "In the last election under the act of '81 the democrate elected forty-nine of the possible 100 representatives, and fifteen of the thirty-two senators, or sixty-four on joint ballot, three less than enough to elect a senator. I have been looking over the districts and making compariover the districts and making compari-sons with the election returns that have since occurred, and I figure that under the old reapportionment the democrats would have a good fighting chance of electing fifty-three represen-tations and nineteen senators or four more than enough to elect a senator on joint ballot. The act of '81 could probably be knocked out as well as the other two. The constitution prescribes other two. The constitution prescribes that districts shall be made up of contiguous territory. According to the apportionment of '81 Lelanaw and Benzie bay and Aptrim on the other side are in-cluded in one district and this is clearly illegal. While I regret that our bill was knocked out, yet the regret does not come up to the satisfaction I feel over the fact that Jay Hubbeil's reapportionment shared the same fate. I doubt if Governor Winans will call a special assets. special session. Several members of the semate have resigned and some of the house members are missing, and to call a special session would be a needless expense and would also throw the matter into the hands of the repubthe matter into the hands of the republicans. We had better proceed under the act of '81. The effect in Keut county will be to leave the thing as it was before our bill passed, with four representatives and three districts instead of five representatives and one senator instead of two. The old counsenator instead of two. The old counseless that the senator instead of two. ties in the southern part of the state, strongly republican, would be a gain for the republicans, but we would gain on the lake shores and in the northern part of the state. The republicans will part of the state. The republicans will lose several votes in the upper peninsula. The act of '81 is good enough for us and we will elect the next senator on the '81 basis."

THE GREAT TRADE REAPER

Overlooks many rare spots in the golden field of dry goods and drops many straws that are afterwards gleaned and bunched together to supply our

BARGAINS!

They are just as well filled and perfect as any, but rakings are rakings with us and we pay little attention to profits, so these extra

ODDS AND ENDS

Become useful to our friends. To offer goods which are seasonable, needed today, is our intention always.

CHALLIES.

Do they not suggest coolness these hot days? For Saturday we offer a large assortment of patterns at 121/2c, (The 26e)

250 dress lengths, in plain and mixtures, at \$1.85 per pattern. Estimate their regular value per yard and you will pick some of them up in a hurry.

SUMMERY AND SUITABLE.

4,000 yards of fine Black Lawns at 17c. At this price you save 8c on each yard.

2,000 yards extra fine Black Lawns at 23c, sold generally at 35c.

A few more of those Embroidered Dress Patterns, in black and white, will be closed out at same prices offered last week, viz,

TWO CHEMISE BARGAINS.

Limited number of Ladies' Chemises at 29c and 42c.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

25 doz. Ladies' Corset Covers at120
25 doz. at230
20 doz. at290
20 doz. at 370
125 doz. Ladies' Ribbed Vests at61/40
87 doz. at

FACE BEAUTIFIERS. .

75 doz. Swan Down Face Powder at 70

Advantage of the low prices quoted must be taken on Saturday as they are made for this one day only.

SPRING & COMPANY